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#### A RATIONAL FOURTH.

In many parts of the country there is a persistent agitation against the neasy and dangerous celebration of the F arth of July, which has, not ineptly, wen designated as insane. San Francasco nas joined other cities in a dend for a safe and sane celebration The movement is spreading throughout the country. Progressive citizens and civic organizations everywhere are protesting against the murderous firecrackers and toy pistols. In New York the Mayor has issued rigid restrictions. The national board of fire underwriters is sending communications to the cities in the United States asking that ordinances be passed to prevent the us) of explosives on the Fourth of July. the California club and 10,000 women st San Francisco have enlisted in the cause there and are on the warpath for the protection of the children

The chief reason for this revolt against a time-honored custom is the waste of young, promising lives it entalls. Last Fourth of July 215 children lost their lives. During the five celebrations from 1903 to 1907 inclusive, 1,153 persons were killed and 21,520 were injured. Of the latter 88 suffered total, and 389, partial, blindness. Not less than 308 persons lost arms, legs, or hands, and 1,067 lost one or more fingers. And these statistics are, by no means, complete. They do not tell the entire story. If we want to form an idea of the horrors of a noisy Fourth we must remember the suffering, both physical and mental, during the weeks and months of anguish of the injured, the suspense of loving mothers and entire families while the fate of a boy or girl, was in the balance, the poverty by reason of the loss of the bread winner, and the suffering of invalids who cannot get away from the noises that form a part of the frenzied demonstra-

Another consideration is the danger of fire. The Fire Marshal of San Francisco looks at the subject from this point of view. San Francisco, he says, "can not stand a fire, and is not prepared for a big one, which would almost sure'y follow the unrestricted use of fireworks. The Mission and Western addition is shingled in wood for the most part and would afford a starting point for fires. Then, too, throughout the city there are many buildings in course of construction, with open and unfinished windows and doorways through which rockets could fly, igniting inflammable building materials. The fire department is not able to cope with a big fire, owing to the unfinished condition of the auxiliary fire fighting system.

The Fourth of July should be celebrated in some manner that would imses its meaning upon the people wave from every house, if possible and national music fill the air with harmony. Let the Declaration of Independence he read in churches and places of public gatherings, and in spiring addresses be made of a patriotring. Let there be illumination and fireworks in the evening under expert control, and let the day be one of rejoleing because a Republic was born to bless the world. The Fourth should a day of liberty and one upon which to learn something about the struggles of the past, the pressing needs of the present and the prospects of the future. But it should not be a lay of manslaughter; nor of hoodlumism and lawlessness. It should be a day upon which to consider the story of the birth of the Republica day upon which even the stranger in our land should have the story told to him, in his own language, so that all can feel how great was this gift of God to man, and how worthy are the founders of emulation; in order that the work may go on until there shall be no more oppression, no more tyranny on earth. People are forgetting what the day means. That is the reason why a rational celebration is becoming a thing of the past.

### BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

America has lost her Mark Twain and Norway her Bjornstjerne Bjornson The two men were as different as possible, but both were true, honest, sincere and faithful. Both had rare genius. and each was a typical and prominent citizen of his native country, famous throughout the world. Only a short time ago, Ibsen, the equally famous writer, passed away. We are afraid the world is that much poorer, for our materialistic age is not producing such genluses in abundance.

Bjornson was a writer of captivating stories, of dramas, and of national songs, some of which will live as long as Norwegian patriotism exists; he was, in addition, an orator of commanding power, and, at one time, one of the foremost of political leaders. There is no doubt that Norway, in a great measure owes to his leadership he successful outcome of the long struggle that ended in the dissolution of the so-called union with Sweden. None better understood the yearning and longings of the Norwegian people and none was more capable of giving them force in beautiful language. None was more powerful as an exponent and defender of the popular heart throbs. During the long conflict about the royal veto, Bjornson was, perhaps, as much of a pillar of strength as Johan Sverdrup, Sivert Nielsen, Jaabaeck, and the stalwarts in the Storthing, though he fought on the outside. He was a strong Republican, leaning to-

ward Socialism, and we presume the continuation of the monarchy, on the issolution of the Union, instead of the stablishment of a republic, was a nail

n his coffin. As a writer Bjornson will live in the memory of mankind for many, many years. He was a master of different styles. His "Gauntlet" and "Beyond Human Power" are striking illustrations of his dramatic power. Not only Norway but the world has suffered great loss in the death of Bjornson, fo of late years he dealt with world-ques tions rather than with local topics eaving the latter to other and less amous authors.

#### CONSIDER THE HEAVENS.

"When I consider the heavens," exclaimed the Psalmist, "what is man that thou art mindful of him?"

Judging from current comme observation is leading the people to leeper considerations; and those beautiful theories, or dreams, such as were given to the world by La Place and Kant in regard to the origin of the solar system, are coming into vogue.

According to these great thinkers, all the ponderable material of our planctary system once extended in the shape of a highly rarefled "star dust beyond the confines of the most distant planet;" and "this vast field of attenuated matter," says Gregory, "losing its heat by radiation, contracted, and in its rotation threw off, by reason of the centrifugal force, the rings which eventually became the planets,' Less interest is taken now than formerly in this bold guess as to the origin of the system of worlds of which our

own sphere forms a part; but, true of false, this conception of the origin of this little universe comprising the sun and its planets, must continue to enlist the admiration of all thinkers, if only because of its simple yet farreaching character.

With Kant the idea was only a hought-a concept of his philosophic mind-first given to the world in his "Theories of the Heavens," published

With La Place it was more or less of mathematical demonstration, through which the actual possibility and probability of Kant's dream or concept could be realized from the known laws of matter as interpreted by this master mind of mathematics, La Place's "System of the World" appeared in 1796. From the provisional starting point of Kant-"a time when all the matter now condensed in sun, planets and comets, was dissipated in a gaseous state over the whole space in which these bodies now revolve"-the mathematician showed how the concentric rings could be first detached, then finally themselves aggregated into planets, which in turn, might throw off smaller planets, or moons, of their

And the theory still stands, though not unchallenged, as the least object tionable of the speculations as to the actual genesis of our own and other systems of worlds. Its chief advantage, perhaps, has been to expand the mental horizon of the millions whom this theory has fascinated by its grand simplicity, and to lift the thoughts of those who consider such topics to contemplate not alone the beginnings. but also the indicated endings of this magnificent but not eternal clockwork of the skies, much of whose mechanism the human mind has so marvelously comprehended.

There can be little doubt that such thoughts exalt the emotions and give breadth and grandeur to the otherwise undirected impulses. One feels better simply to lift his eyes and behold the starry splendors that glisten so restlessly before the view on any clear night. Men are made better by the reflection that all this material splender, this vastness as yet incomprehensible, has value only as known to that which is still more wonderfulthe intelligence, that shall endure when "human time shall fold its eye lids, and the human sky be gathered, like a scroll within the tomb, unread

By all means note the stars, observe the comets, study the planets, As David said. "I will look up." Do so. The simple lifting of the unaided eye to explore the starry depths gives wings to the imagination, purifies the thoughts, and stills the animal emotions into submission before the rule of the nobler impulses of the soul.

### THE CROSS OF PALENQUE.

The Los Angeles Examiner repri duces some odd-colored pictures from the frescoes of uncovered ruins at Palenque, in one of which a cross and an altar, probably representing human sacrifice, appears amid the ruins of temples that must have crumbled, as that paper supposes, "hundreds of years before. Christ appeared to bear

This might be true, since the symbol of the cross is found among many anient nations, and may possibly be the result of some sort of prefiguration or foreshadowing of the great event of which the human race has dimly apsought to typify by human sacrifice for the race that was made by One

It is said that the ruins at Palenque were crumbling when the Spanlards swept down upon the Aztecs; but this fact, in view of the speedy ravages of a moist and tropical atmosphere, would fail to prove an antiquity of the ruins antedating the time of Christ.

Here is another interesting fact: Although the horse was at that time unknown to the Aztecs, if we may judge from the terror the Spaniards created among them by the mere sight of their steeds, yet that animal often appears in the pictures upon the walls of these ruins, showing that it was known to the ancient Americans who preceded the Aztecs that were encountered by

ance of Sir Martin Conway, the distinguished English explorer, whose researches among the monuments of the ancient races in the Andes are classic. Certain archaeologists believe that in the secret of the Yucatan cross lies the secret of the vanished race which built

The cross of Palenque is said to resemble more closely that so familiar to Christians than any other. also, thus far, unique in America. Even more curious than its form, perhaps, is the figure of the bird that rests at the top, It is a symbolic bird, with a long tail and eagle's talons.

The resemblance of the idea to that of the Holy Ghost, in the shape of a love hovering over the Christian Cross s apparent. Yet, from the legends of the Aztecs, who probably followed the builders of the Central American cities. it is claimed that their ritual held no place for any dove-like creations. And the cross is believed to have been in their hands, merely an instrument of torture, bleod-stained with the sacrifice of innumerable human victims. That an earlier race had once made a very different use of these symbols, is the belief of the Latter-day Saints.

An interesting note concerning the expedition is that the scientists propose to make an attempt to classify certain bleroglyphics, or picture writings at Palenque and Chicken-Itza, which was the hely city of the people who built the great monuments. These characters have a remarkable resemblance to the most ancient hieroglyphs of Egypt in the prevalance of the serpent symbol in the art of both races, and in the striking similarity in their features and costumes, especially their headdresses. Recause of this similarity many scientists have believed that there was communication between Egypt and Central America many centuries ago, and that this country Is, in fact, the oldest

These opinions, given out by the members of the expedition, are no doubt expressions of the sincere convictions of these students of archaeolo gy. The corroborative light which they shed upon the accounts of the people of ancient America given in the Book of Mormon, is clearly evident, especially concerning two much disputed and greatly ridiculed claims of that book.

These are (1) the discovery that the horse was known to at least the earlier inhabitants of this continent; and (2) the fact that the hieroglyphic writing shows many Egyptian characteristies without being Egyptian itself. The clumsy ridicule which the term "reformed Egyptian" once evoked from certain "learned divines" of America will have to be revised and altered in the light of these and numerous similar discoveries. The same remark may be made concerning the American nome of the horse. The critics of the Book of Mormon, whenever hard pressed, have nearly always fallen back upon the statements of certain historians that the horse was unknown in America until the Spaniards introduced it here. And now this argument is

With the Christian cross and the true, modern horse depicted upon the tablets found in the ruins of Yucatan and Central America, one would expect now some retraction of the voluminous arguments directed against the authenticity of the Book of Mormon on the supposition that great Christian Idea was never communicated to, nor that useful animal, the horse, known by the aboriginal inhabitants of this land,

For if these arguments are not retracted or modified in the face of such facts, their authors victed of insincerity.

### IMPROVEMENT ERA.

Forty illustrations grace the articles of sixteen authors who have interesting stories to tell in the May number of the Improvement Era. A. A. Ramseyer discusses the changes going on in Asia Minor in fulfilment of the burden of Egypt as found in the prophecy of saiah, nineteenth chapter. The secnd chapter of "The Call of Authority" appears, and an interesting narrative of the "Utab Freighters' Last Call." profusely illustrated, appears from the pen of Solomon F. Kimball. An article on President John R. Winder with ilustrations of his home town, Biddenden, and a page cut of the late revered president is given with a tribute from the general board committee, Heber J. Grant and B. H. Roberts, Professor Evans in "Some Men Who Have Done Things" gives an interesting account of the life of Dr. George W. Middleton. Full page portraits of President Anthon H. Lund, John Henry Smith, and Apostle Joseph F. Smith, A timely article "Comets," by Professor Skidmore of the Brigham Young College, Logan, gives a complete view of this interesting subject. The peem by Lon J. Haddock on "Two Plans" is splendid literature The usual departments, Editors' Table Priesthood Quorums' Table, Mutual Work, and Passing Events are full of Mutual Work, and Passing Events are full of timely and instructive arti-

### ROOSEVELT AT SORBONNE.

The address delivered by Colonel Roosevelt at the Sorbonne, Paris, a week ago, was, without question, one of the most remarkable sermon preached in recent times. Some of the remarks he made sound commonplace but all through the speech runs a vein of precious, moral metal characteristic of the speaker. "Let," he says the man of learning beware of the queer and cheap temptation to pose to himself and others as the cynle, as the man who has outgrown emotions and beliefs, the man to whom good and evil are one." Again: "The man who does nothing cuts the same sordid figure in the pages of history, whether he be cynic or fop, or volup-

One side—the right—of the Palenque slab containing the symbol of the striking passages in his slab containing the symbol of the cross, has been deposited with the United States national museum. Having made careful drawings of this and other representations an expedition of English and German archeologists is now on its way to Palenque to mow on its way to Palenque to of the party will be under the guid—the party will be under the guid—the fact that great civilized peoples, if the subject of war, Glavis's statement, address relates to the subject of war, Glavis's statement, address relates to the subject of war, Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one to characterize Mr. Glavis's statement, and ugly word the best one the soul.

The so

they are true to themselves and to the cause of humanity and civilization, must keep ever in mind that in the last resort they must possess both the will and the power to resent wrong doing from others and that if peace and justice conflict there must be naught but scorn for those who would not stand for justice though the whole

world came in arms against them. This, spoken to the French nation whose statesmen have taken a leading part in the world's work for peace and whose workingmen have gone so far as to demand the discontinuation of armies, can have but one interpretation. It was an exhortation to France to continue to be an armed nation, and not to divert brilliant gallantry on the field of battle into other forms of chivalry.

On another topic, the address was still more striking. Speaking to the French people, in France, where the birthrate for years has shown an alarming decrease, he depleted the evils of childless marriages. The greatest of all curses, he said, "is the curse of sterility, and the severest of all condemnations should be that visited upon wilful sterility. The first essential, in any civilization is that the man and the woman shall be father and mother of healthy children, so that the race shall increase and not decrease. If this is not so, if through no fault of the society there is fallure to increase, it is a great misfortune. If the fallure is due to deliberate and wilful fault, then it is not merely a misfortune, it is one of those crimes of ease and self-indulgence, of shrinking from pain and effort and risk, which in the long run nature punishes more heavily than any other."

In another part of his speech he paid his respects to the unscrupulous journalist, in these words: "All journalists, all writers, for the very reason that they appreciate the vast possibilities of their profession, should bear testimony against those who deeply discredit it. Offences against taste and morals, which are bad enough in private citizen, are infinitely worse in made into instruments for debauching the community through a newspaper Mendacity, slander, sensationalism, in anity, vapid triviality, all are potent factors for the debauchery of the public mind and conscience. The excuse advanced for vicious writing, that the public demands it and that the demand must be supplied, can no more be ad mitted than if it were advanced by the purveyors of food who sell polsono idulterations,

Roosevelt, it will be seen, has not changed his mind on this subject. For many years he has been the uncom promising foe of offensive journalism

In another part of his address Mr. Roosevelt stated his position as regard. the moneyed interests. . This might be regarded as a word to the Socialists. 'In every civilized society," he said, 'property rights must be carefully safeguarded; ordinarily and in the great majority of cases, human rights and property rights are fundamentally and in the long run identical; but when it clearly appears that there is a real onflict between them, human rights must have the upper hand, for property belongs to man and not man to prop-

We believe this is sound doctrine and it is furthermore expressed so broadly that everyone, including both capitalists and their opponents, can subscribe to it. The speaker also had a word to say

about liberty. "The good cftizen will demand liberty for himself," and he will also demand for others "the liberty which he claims as his own." This s good, American doctrine. In the history of the world the liberty of some class has too frequently been built upon the slavery of others. This was true in all the ancient civilizations The modern world has progressed and although many fall short of practicing the golden rule of "live and let live" when it comes to according to others the liberty they take for granted as theirs, yet the ideal has been raised up and men and women are struggling to keep it on high as the standard. Many have given their lives for it, as did Jo seph and Hyrum, those men of God, at

President Taft, in the Tabernacle in this City, last summer, referred to his illustrious predecessor as a gifted preacher, and in this Sorbonne address he has certainly upheld that reputa-

Second thoughts are best because they are fewer.

Some use discretion while others use deomargarine.

The cheerful corner-a successful corner in anything.

How does the Belgian lion compare with leo africanus?

President Taft has lost neither popu-

What kind of names will Mr. Hearst call Mayor Gaynor now?

To the census enumerators: At first you don't succeed, count again.

The hit bird flutters. W. R. Hearst has struck back at Mayor Gaynor.

If ignorance were bliss the world would be overflowing with happiness.

Another citizen killed by an automo bile. Another citizen responsible for his own death.

vester trust would gobble them all up so as to maintain prices. If all who are giving the Democratic party advice would give it their votes.

If it should rain pitchforks the har-

it likely would ride to victory, Secretary Ballinger found the short

# A Cosy, Comfortabe Porch



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VUDOR PORCH SHADES are cool, airy, shady, private and last for years. You need one to make the most out of your porch, Make it a spot where you can rest or work on the hottest days-out doors yet free from the sun's glare.

VUDOR PORCH SHADES are made of thin, flat strips of linden wood, closely bound by strong Seine twine, in a lockstitch weave. They keep out the sun and glare, but let in sufficient light for reading, sewing

> Shade 4 ft. wide . . . . \$2.75 Shade 6 ft. wide . . . . \$3.75 Shade 8 ft. wide . . . . . \$5.00 Shade 10 ft. wide . . . . \$6.75



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JUR DRUG STORE IS AT

Which ever it may be, certain it is that | the Colonel never flags.

If Mr. Rockefeller gives up his idea of the Rockefeller foundation it will show that the foundation was built upon the sand and not upon the "rocks.

In Portland, Or., they arrest chauffeurs who go thirty miles an hour. In Salt Lake they are never arrested unless they exceed a hundred miles an

of his fire-long friend, R. J. Jayne, who carned a name and a fortune for himself in the seventies by uncovering a nest of great customs frauds, should be accredited with the honor of having made it possible for Abraham Lincoln to secure his re-election to the

"For some years prior to the out-break of the Civil war," said Mr. Jayne

who is now almost eighty years of age 'Harry Vanderbilt held a responsible position in the Portsmouth (New

"Harry Vanderbilt held a responsible position in the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) navy yard; but when Salmon P. Chase became Lincoln's first secretary of the treasury, Mr. Vanderbilt went to that department as appointment clerk, remaining there for more than ten years, or until the middle of Grant's administration. It was during Lincoln's first administration that Mr. Vanderbilt's ability as a trusted political worker was discovered and proved on several occasions by the

nd proved on several occasions by the

coin's renomination, the party leaders n charge of the campaign greatly eared that Mr. Lincoln would fail or

election on account of the inability the national committee to obtain ands sufficient to carry on a thorough

of the hatboal committee to obtain funds sufficient to carry on a thorough and aggressive campaign. It was at a very anxious period of the war. The drain on the resources of the nation had been exhausting and no homediate relief was in sight. Taxation had reached what appeared to be the limit of safety and all demands for money for political purposes were met by sullenness or absolute refusal.

"The national committee seemed to be powerless to find a way out of the unpromising situation. Its chairman, Henry J. Itaymond, the distinguished newspaper editor, was not an adept in the art of raising campaign funds and he had a profound distaste for ordinary political methods of getting money for campaign purposes. Governor E. D.

It is well known that, following Lin-

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

HOW THE MONEY TO RE-ELECT LINCOLN WAS RAISED.

By J. E. Edwards.

more opportune than when Mayor ( Gaynor so lacerated W. R. Hearst's' feelings. It did much to heal the

At Oyster Bay there is universal doubt as to Colonel Roosevelt's present trade or profession. We should say that, like Herr Teufelsdrockh, he is a professor of things in general.

An actress in Reno claims to have been robbed of some thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry. Isn't it notoriety enough for an actress to be First Ade to the injured was never in Reno without adding robbery?

best to get together the badly need

hundred and fifty thousand dollars and as much as three hundred thousand dollars if possible. The first city that he visited, as I now remember it, was Boston. There he made personal appeals to men of wealth who were of the Republican party and at last secured from them, either in actual cash or piedges, eighty thousand dollars. Next he canvassed Philadelphia, where he also secured a large sum, then New

Next he canvassed Philadelphia, where he also secured a large sum, then New York and several other cities. In none was his mission known to or even suspected by any one on whom he did not call; and in this manner he at last got together a rund that totaled close on to three hundred thousand dollars, to the great delight and relief of the national committee. Then, having been assured by those in the secret that he had performed a great service in behalf of the Union, Mr. Vanderblit went back to his duties as appointment clerk in the

Union, Mr. Vanderbilt went back to als duties as appointment clerk in the

his duties as appointment elerk in the treasury department.

"Just how Mr. aVndervile induced the men he visited to contribute to the campaign fund, no one ever knew cxactly," added Mr. Jayne. "All any one ever learned from him was that he made personal appeals. He never boasted about the important part he played in making possible the re-election of Abraham Lincelu. I am one of the very few men with whom Harry Vanderbilt ever talked about this feat of his; and I am certain that I am the only one now living who knows personally that it was he who raised the Lincoln campaign fund of 1864."

problem. No reasoning upon this ser-ject will appear plausible to any of unless he has within himself the pirations common to the race for a continuance of life after death. A scientific proof of its validity—in real sense of the term scientific—is present hardly to be looked for. In the

in spite of the absence of extern proofs, is sufficient in my mind to a note that it is an inherent part man's nature.

note that it is an inherent part of man's nature.

Eternal progress offers as its first assurance two innate attributes of man; namely, thought and hope.

First as to thought: This power is a transcendant one; through it the material universe takes shape and meaoing; things most obscure become illumined, and the unseen visible. From the state of the savage who feeds upon his kindred, the race has advanced until at present the inventions of his mind seem to challenge their sources. From his present status he reaches far intethe future. He knows no limits—nothing can cheek him, incidents and images crowd upon his mind. So grandare these visions that his out-tunnin desires for intellectual conquests as never satisfied. He is sivays wishin and always reaching? Yet apparently like all of the lower orders of life, he dies and decays. As a remarkable instance of how it is possible for a man to accomplish a work regarded at the time as of supreme importance and still remain in the national chairmanship, had collected upward of a hundred thousand dollars to conduct Lincoin's first campaign, but it was estimated by the party leaders that considerably more than double that sum would be required to re-elect their candidates. To whom should be allotted the herculean task of obtaining this immense sum? "It was at this trying moment that the name of Harry Vanderbilt was suggested as that of a man who knew many prominent men in the money of his life-long friend, R. J. Jayne, who earned a name and a fortune for himself in the national chairmanship, had collected upward of a hundred thousand dollars to conduct Lincoin's first campaign, but it was estimated by the party leaders that considerably more than double that sum would be required to re-elect their candidates. To whom should be allotted the herculean task of obtaining this immense sum? "It was at this trying moment that the name of Harry Vanderbilt was suggested as that of a man who knew many prominent men in the money of the national chairmanship, had collected upward of a hundred thousand dollars to conduct Lincoin's first campaign, but it was estimated by the party leaders that considerably more than double that sum would be required to re-elect their candidates. To whom should be allotted the herculean task of obtaining this immense sum? "It was at this trying moment that the name of Harry Vanderbilt was suggested as that of a man who knew many prominent men in the money of the party leaders that considerably more than double that sum would be required to re-elect their candidates. To whom should be allotted the herculean task of obtaining this immense sum? "It was at this trying moment that the name of Harry Vanderbilt was suggested as that of a man who knew many prominent men in the money of the national contents to conduct Lincoin's first campaign.

like all of the lower orders of life, he dies and decays.

In this transition, some would have him shorn of his power of thought "Should such be the case," says Martineau, "then there is nothing which death spares; it can undo the utmos which the divine will has wrought. Even on the death-bed the mind is conscious of its indestructibility. From annihilation it recoils. It feels that it possesses infinite and eternal capabilities.

wonder upon the new.

Thus from one height we see another: from one attainment of knowledge we reach another. Every day discloses a better, a larger good. We delight to live, to act, to be in the future. Who dare condemn this thought and pronounce it a failure? Every life, even though perfect, is nothing more than an indication of a better life. Hope ever thus creates in the future ideals for man's eternal growth and progress. "We are adapted to infinity and love nothing which ends."

Eternal progress offers as its second great assurance the tremendous and ever-acting soul of nature. "Midtall mysteries by which we are surrounded, nothing is more certain than that we are in the presence of an infinite and eternal Energy from which all things proceed." Plants and animals grow, complete their cycle, and return. Ever and ever the process repeats itself; one generation mgrees into another and gives it strength and vigor. Nature's awful power knows no limit nor termination. In the most immature, we discover the plan of the most difficult—the potency and possibility of the matured. All simple life. no limit nor termination. In the most immature, we discover the plan of the most difficult—the potency and possibility of the matured. All simple life contains the germ of complex life—a given impulse is in it to advance for ever. Changes and transitions from one state to another may occur; but if the unconscious world, if is only a system of reinvigoration or the life system of the life of the present to the life which succeeds.

In the sciences of astronomy, chemistry and physics, a world of phenomena has been disclosed to our view notwithstanding the fact that we have merely seen the letter A. Yet'in these rudiments, traces of other facts are seen; laws of a simple of der sugges higher laws, and so on forever more Amidst this vast, out-flowing universe of eternal energies and teeming verse of eternal energies and the suggestions.

Amidst this varieties and life, where out of and into forces move and stir, man fin self, not the source of it but gral part of it. And with the source of the source of the self, and with the self, and with the self, and with the self, and consciousness possessed of he looks upon the scene In the light of these subit

In the light of these sublime readties and conceptions, true religion
maintains that man instead of bein
a "poor worm of the dust," is a Goin the making. Instead of foreve
playing the hare and gazing upon the
face of Beatitude, he is to grow it
knowledge, nower, and glory till h
arrives at the fullness of the staturof Him who attained to Godhood. Ho
attributes of thought, love and hop
will remain ever with him throughout
endless time: death cannot desire
them, the grave cannot conquer them.
This is the working principle of Mor
monism. Around if cluster all th
hopes and aspirations of a spiritual
conlightened people.

What better ideal could one desire
as a guide in life? Such a hone give
zest and courage to youth, log an
peace to old age; and when life's cuf
tains close down the scene of ou
earthly existence, no other conscious
earthly existence, no other conscious

tains close down the scene of ou earthly existence, no other conscious ness can possibly bring such joy a the thought that death is but a gate way,—life goes onward and upward

## The Working Principle of Mormonism By Charles Schwenke, B. Y. U.

religion has been a potent factor in determining the goal of his progress.

Tonight I am to address you on "The Working Principle of Mormonism," in other words, "Eternal Progress," This subject was not chosen with a view to upholding the tenests of any religion, but to disclose to the light of knowledge and reason some vital facis in connection with the inner life of man, life expressed by the constitution of man's being, and attested by the forces of nature about him.

It is impossible, of course, within the limits of this brief address, even to state the entire argument for the eternal progress of the soul. The most that I can hope to do, is to indicate those main lines of reasoning which appeal to the average mind as confirmatory of, or conducive to, a belief in the immortality of the soul.

The history of religion is concurrent to the history of the race. From the time suffered with the history of the race. From the time suffered with beast, Joint tenants of the shade, well. In religion this nation found expression in the "harp and flute" story, or the doctrine hold during the middle ages of an everlasting gazing upon the face of God and singing his praises. This attempt to separate the two ideas, at the very beginning bred confusion and inconsistency. Imagine that

at the very beginning bred confusion and inconsistency. Imagine that throughout eternity man is to sit forever and gaze upon the countenance of his Maker; then in order to break the monotony, he is to play his harp and sing for a few million years! The last great achievement of the late lamented Mark Twain was to lay forever in its grave this ghost of superstition.

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grave this ghost of superstition.

Among the more critical, such a belief was always ampossible. Because of it and like superstitions, Athe'sm therefore found a cradle, and with the aggressiveness of intense conviction, condemned not only the existence of the soul after death as a mere phantasy, but religion in general as a false and untenable conception.